IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO

SHARPER IMPRESSIONS PAINTING CO.,

Plaintiff, Case No. 2:21-CV-02245

vs. Judge Algenon L. Marbley

MICHAEL THIEDE, et al,

Magistrate Judge Chelsey M.

Vascura

Defendant,

DEFENDANT MICHAEL THIEDE'S SECOND RESPONSE TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO ENFORCE AGREED PERMANENT INJUNCTION AND FINAL JUDGMENT ENTRY AND CONTEMPT OF COURT AND REQUEST FOR SANCTIONS

COMES NOW Defendant Michael Thiede, by and through counsel, and files this Response to Plaintiff's Reply to Defendant's Response to Motion to Enforce Agreed Permanent Injunction and Final Judgment Entry and Contempt of Court and Request for Sanctions (Doc. No. 45) showing to the Court the following.

Defendants Response is supported by the attached Memorandum in Support and Exhibits thereto.

This 26th day of July, 2022

/s/Ronald F. Debranski II Ronald F. Debranski II Attorney for Michael Thiede GA Bar No. 970355

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MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

Defendant, Michael Thiede, (hereinafter, "Mr. Thiede") again reiterates that

the instant action terminated on January 25, 2022. Plaintiff then committed new

misappropriation of Mr. Thiede's likeness in an effort to trade on Mr. Thiede's

reputation in the marked in March and April of 2022. As previously stated, Plaintiff

Sharper Impressions Painting Co. and its apparent subsidiary, Sharper Impressions

Painting of Atlanta, LLC mailed multiple flyers continuing to trade on Mr. Thiede's

image and likeness in Georgia. (See Doc. 43 Exhibits "B", "C", "D", and "E" and

"F").

II. ARGUMENT AND CITATION OF AUTHORITY

While Mr. Thiede might agree that the Settlement Agreement and Mutual

Release resolve all issues prior to the termination of this action, they do not serve to

absolve Plaintiff of liability from future torts it commits. Here, it is clear that after

concluding this matter in January of 2022, Plaintiff used Mr. Thiede's image without

Mr. Thiede's permission in advertisements sent to thousands of households in

Georgia.

The law in Ohio regarding res judicata involves both claim preclusion

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(historically called estoppel by judgment in Ohio) and issue preclusion (traditionally

known as collateral estoppel). Grava v. Parkman Twp., 73 Ohio St.3d 379, 381, 653

N.E.2d 226 (1995). "A valid, final judgment rendered upon the merits bars all

subsequent actions based upon any claim arising out of the transaction or

occurrence that was the subject matter of the previous action." Also see Whitehead

v. Gen. Tel. Co. (1969), 20 Ohio St.2d 108, 49 O.O.2d 435, 254 N.E.2d 10; Krahn v.

Kinney (1989), 43 Ohio St.3d 103, 107, 538 N.E.2d 1058, 1062; 46 American

Jurisprudence 2d (1994) 780, Judgments, Section 516. (This case involves claim

preclusion only.) However, after this case ended, Plaintiff blatantly chose to commit

further intentional actions to harm Mr. Thiede.

As discussed in Roth v. Glueck, 2012-Ohio-4407, September 28, 2012, the

claims in this lawsuit could not have been brought as claims in the first lawsuit

because the conduct at issue had not even occurred before the Order was

entered. They did not arise out of the same transaction or occurrence as the

claims brought in the first lawsuit because they did not have a common

nucleus of operative facts.

As here, Glueck in Roth argued that the claims in the second lawsuit were

either barred under the doctrine of res judicata or prohibited by a settlement

agreement entered into by the parties. However, also as here, the conduct that gave

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rise to the second action were never the subject of a valid, final judgment on the

merits and, therefore, they are not barred under the doctrine of res judicata.

Plaintiff's actions giving rise to the Georgia action had not occurred when the

instant case was resolved. These are new claims based on Plaintiff's subsequent

tortious actions and do not "arise out of the same transaction or occurrence" that was

the subject matter of the instant action.

In applying the doctrine of res judicata, the Ohio Supreme Court has clarified

that the phrase "arising out of the same transaction or occurrence that was the

subject matter of the previous action" means that the claims have a "common

nucleus of operative facts." Grava, 73 Ohio St.3d at 382-383, 653 N.E.2d 226. A

"common nucleus of operative facts" does not exist where there has been a change

in circumstances. See State v. Schwartz, 1st Dist. No. C-040390, 2005-Ohio-3171, ¶

9, citing Set Products, Inc. v. Bainbridge Twp. Bd. of Zoning Appeals, 31 Ohio St.3d

260, 510 N.E.2d 373 (1987); see also Grava at 383.

In Roth, the Court ruled that the claims in the second lawsuit could not have

been brought as claims in the first lawsuit because the conduct at issue had not even

occurred before the Agreed Order was entered. The claims brought in the second

lawsuit did not arise out of the same transaction or occurrence as the claims brought

in the first lawsuit because they did not have a common nucleus of operative facts.

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Further, as in Roth, there is nothing in the Settlement Agreement that

contemplates Plaintiff committing future torts against Mr. Thiede or shields Plaintiff

from liability based on those actions.

Again, as previously quoted in Roth v. Glueck, 2012-Ohio-4407, September 28,

2012, the claims in this lawsuit could not have been brought as claims in the first

lawsuit because the conduct at issue had not even occurred before the Order

was entered. They did not arise out of the same transaction or occurrence as

the claims brought in the first lawsuit because they did not have a common

nucleus of operative facts.

Thus, Mr. Thiede's claims are valid in the United States District Court for the

Northern District of Georgia, Civil Action File No. 1:22-CV-01838 and there is no

basis in law or fact for Plaintiff's Motion to Enforce Agreed Permanent Injunction

and Final Judgment Entry and Contempt of Court and Request for Sanctions.

B. Thiede Filed A New Lawsuit in Georgia Based on Plaintiff's New

Independent Actions.

Mr. Thiede agrees that there is a Governing Law provision of the Agreed

Permanent Injunction and Final Judgment Entry. Mr. Thiede also agrees that

Paragraph 10 states "[a]ll other claims asserted in this action are hereby dismissed

with prejudice. As this judgment resolves all claims this is a final judgment."

However, it is clear that the claims in the Georgia action arise from Plaintiff's

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intentional actions subsequent to this action being finalized. Thus, those actions could not have been contemplated and cannot be governed by the Agreed Permanent Injunction and Final Judgment. Thus, Plaintiff's reliance on <u>Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Cop. Of America</u>, 511 U.S. 375 (1974) and RE/MAX Int'l, Inc. V. Realty One, Inc., 271 F.3d 633, 643 (6th Cir. 2001) are inapplicable to facts in this case.

Wherefore, Defendant Michael Thiede humbly requests that this honorable Court Deny Plaintiff's Motion to Enforce Agreed Permanent Injunction and Final Judgment Entry and Contempt of Court and Request for Sanctions in its entirety.

This 26th day of July, 2022

/s/Ronald F. Debranski II Ronald F. Debranski II Attorney for Michael Thiede GA Bar No. 970355

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing **DEFENDANT MICHAEL THIEDE'S RESPONSE TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO ENFORCE AGREED PERMANENT INJUNCTION AND FINAL JUDGMENT ENTRY AND CONTEMPT OF COURT AND REQUEST FOR SANCTIONS** was served through the court's ECF System on all ECF participants registered in this case at the email addresses registered with the court, by the Court's ECF System on July 26, 2022

/s/Ronald F. Debranski II Ronald F. Debranski II Attorney for Michael Thiede GA Bar No. 970355

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